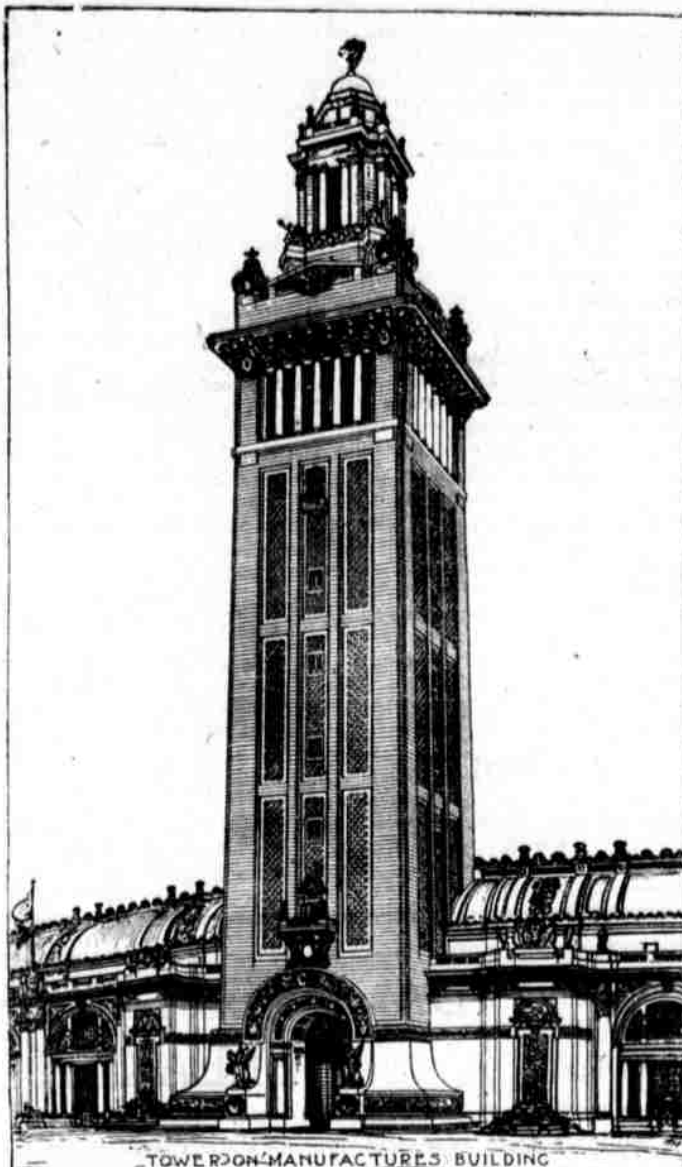


## FACTS ABOUT St. LOUIS INCREASE IN WORLD'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

St. Louis was selected as the site of the World's Fair commemorating Jefferson's great masterpiece, because of its pre-eminence among the cities within the Purchase. It is a striking tribute to the foresight of Thomas Jefferson that in less than one hundred years after the transfer of the territory there should have grown up within its borders a city which, in population and in manufactures, ranks fourth among the cities of the United States, and stands well up to the front among the commercial and manufacturing centers of the world. The city's growth and solidity form a striking answer to the criticisms at the time of the purchase, when it was freely stated that Jefferson had made a bad bargain, and allowed France to unload a stupendous white elephant upon the United States.

The attention which St. Louis is attracting from all points as a result of active preparations for the World's Fair is bringing to the front many of its features. For years St. Louis has been spoken of as the Convention City, owing to its being so frequently chosen for gatherings of a national and international character. The exceptional hospitality of its people has been largely responsible for this, but the main reason is to be found in the extreme convenience of its location. In New York and Philadelphia, St. Louis is generally spoken of as a western city; on the Pacific slope, it is always spoken of as eastern. As a matter of fact, it is neither the one nor the other. It is the most central of all the large cities of the United States, and by far the most accessible. It is situated about midway between the center of population and the geographical center of the nation. The former is moving year by year in the direction of St. Louis, and the large increase in population in Missouri and adjacent states resulting from the World's Fair, will accelerate the progress in this direction.



TOWER ON MANUFACTURES BUILDING

The largest city on the longest river in the world, St. Louis for many years did an immense business on the natural highway of commerce which forms the eastern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. The magnitude of the traffic from the port of St. Louis attracted the attention of railroad builders in the early days of steam transportation. Read after road was constructed with St. Louis as its objective point, until today it is the greatest railroad center in the United States. Twenty-four railroads have direct connection with it, and these with their connections bring every state and territory within easy reach of what is rapidly becoming the greatest distributing point of the mid-continent. The shipments in and out of St. Louis last year exceeded twenty-five million tons, and the indications are that this enormous total will be put into the shade by the figures for 1901. Upwards of 225,000,000 pieces of outgoing mail were handled in St. Louis last year, and evidence of phenomenal commercial activity and progress could be multiplied indefinitely.

The City of St. Louis has advanced steadily year by year, but its progress has been no more marked than that of the country which may almost be described as suburban to it. The great State of Texas, whose progress has been a matter of international comment, regards St. Louis as its natural commercial metropolis, and the most strenuous efforts of eastern jobbers to secure a permanent foothold within its borders have signally failed. Oklahoma, the youngest of our territories, and the most deserving applicant for statehood, is even more distinctly a St. Louis commercial suburb. Missouri, Southern Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and other western and southern states, have all increased their demands upon St. Louis merchants and jobbers, who are freely sharing the well deserved prosperity of these growing communities.



### ONE RESULT OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

It will employ from 10,000 to 13,000 men.  
From 7000 to 10,000 will be skilled artisans.  
Upon this army 60,000 persons will depend for their daily bread.  
Wages will be from \$1.50 to \$5 a day. The average \$3.  
The daily payroll will approximate \$36,000.  
The daily cost of living for employees will aggregate about \$20,000.

The entire country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains draws a very large percentage of its supplies from St. Louis. In addition to this magnificent territory, St. Louis has invaded states in all directions. Several houses have regular customers on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and quite a number

have resident representatives in nearly every state in the Union. It used to be comparatively easy to define the boundaries of St. Louis trade territory. Expansion has been so continuous in every direction that it is now practically impossible.

No city in the United States has taken greater advantage of opportunities with the Latin-American countries, or with our newly acquired insular possessions, and new avenues of trade are constantly being discovered. Shipments are made to Europe, Asia, and even Australia, and goods made and landed in St. Louis are rapidly coming into world-wide use. The exports from the port of St. Louis for last year, according to the official returns, were three times as large as four years ago. The imports from foreign countries were about twice as large last year as in 1898.

St. Louis does not depend entirely, or even in large measure, upon its unique location and admirable distribution facilities, for its high rank among the cities of the country. Its growth in manufacturing has been even more remarkable than in other lines. Twenty years ago the annual output of its factories was returned by the official census as \$114,000,000. The census for 1890 showed an increase of 100 per cent. The announcement of the figures for the manufacturing census of 1900 has not yet been made, but there is every reason to believe it will show that the aggregate annual value of the product of the St. Louis factories is between \$350,000,000 and \$400,000,000, or at least \$1,000,000 per day, without even making allowance for one day's rest in seven.

M. Jean Paul Laurens of Paris has just completed and signed the great work of his life, "The Apotheosis of Colbert, Minister of Louis XIV." It is said to be one of the finest historical and allegorical works existing.

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

[Written for the SUNDAY BULLETIN]

In every land in the wide world to-day,  
Where an Irishman has habitation,  
A health will be drunk to a green little isle,  
The loveliest in all creation;  
And we, shure, the impulse as well will obey,  
And drink to ould Ireland on Patrick's Day.

The boys of ould Ireland are merry and free;  
Good hearted, however you take them;  
As ready to fight as to dance and to sing;  
Just as good as the old earth can make them.  
So here's to the boys with the hearts ever gay,  
"More power to their elbows" on Patrick's Day.

The girls of ould Ireland have cheeks like the rose,  
And eyes that would be your undoing;  
With their blarney and smiles they'd bewilder your heart,  
And your peace evermore they would ruin;  
So good health to the colleens, God bless them we pray,  
With a *cead mille fadhbha* on Patrick's Day.

In the young days of Erin her bards used to sing  
Of her culture and beauty and glory;  
From palace to cabin would wander afar,  
With harp and with song and with story;  
And the songs of our country our bosoms still sway,  
So we'll drink to the bards on St. Patrick's Day.

And deep in the core of each Irishman's heart,  
Wherever on earth he is farin',  
Is a wish that some day he may see once again  
His dear little island of Erin,  
Mid the shamrocks again on the ould sod to stray;  
So we'll drink to the wish on St. Patrick's Day.

P. MAURICE McMAHON.

### AREA OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

Louisiana Purchase.	Square Miles.	Original States.	Square Miles.	States Lying East of Mississippi.	Square Miles.
Arkansas	53,228	Delaware	2,380	Maine	33,039
Colorado	103,969	Pennsylvania	45,928	Vermont	9,563
Iowa	56,270	New Jersey	8,172	Florida	58,984
Indian Territory	31,154	Georgia	59,436	Alabama	51,756
Kansas	82,236	Connecticut	5,612	Mississippi	46,919
Louisiana	49,626	Massachusetts	8,549	Tennessee	42,056
Missouri	89,137	Maryland	12,297	Kentucky	40,332
Minnesota	86,335	South Carolina	31,048	Illinois	58,324
Montana	147,061	New Hampshire	9,377	Indiana	36,587
Nebraska	77,531	Virginia	42,330	Ohio	44,464
North Dakota	70,879	New York	53,719	Wisconsin	65,805
Oklahoma	38,958	North Carolina	52,674	Michigan	58,915
South Dakota	77,580	Rhode Island	1,247	West Virginia	24,504
Wyoming	97,878				
	1,041,842		332,767		571,248
Original States			332,767 square miles.		
Other States Lying East of Mississippi			571,248 square miles.		
Louisiana Purchase			904,015 square miles.		
Excess Area of Louisiana Purchase			1,041,842 square miles.		
			137,827 square miles.		

This table shows the area of each of the thirteen original States of the Union and each of the other States east of the Mississippi River, as also the area of the Louisiana Purchase, by States and Territories. When Louisiana was acquired Florida was still held by Spain, but in the table her area is counted in the territory east of the Mississippi River as an offset to such portions of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana as were not in the Louisiana Purchase. Texas is left out, although claimed by the Government for many years as part of the domain purchased from Napoleon Bonaparte. The totals show that the undisputed boundaries of the domain acquired in 1803 included more territory than the United States possessed at that time.

### PIONEER AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER IS DEAD

The name of Edward John Eyre will always be connected with the history of Australian exploration. It was sixty years ago that he pushed into the unknown southern part of Australia; the work he did gained the highest recognition from geographers. One of the largest lakes in Australia bears his name. He has passed away in England at an advanced age after serving his country in various important positions in the Colonies for many years.

Eyre went to Australia in 1832, when only 17 years old, to seek his fortune in sheep farming. Four years after his arrival the colony of South Australia was founded and a little settlement that has developed into the large city of Adelaide, began to flourish. The discovery of lands along the lower courses of the great Australian rivers and of the new region around the Gulf of St. Vincent and Spencer had revealed much land well adapted for grazing; so sheep herders began to flock in and Eyre was among them.

It was not long before the colonists began to talk of the possibility that there might be wide tracts of pastoral lands beyond the inhospitable zone that bounds the Adelaide district on the north and west. Young Eyre decided to ascertain if this were so, for if such grazing lands existed the prospects of the colonists would be much improved.

He went first to the north, in 1839, believing that the best results would probably be found there. On this expedition he discovered the Flinders Mountain range and the long, narrow Torrens Lake which extended further to the north than he could see. His search for the wished-for pasture lands in this direction was unsuccessful, and so he returned to the south coast. A great deal of the dry area he saw has since been made available for grazing by irrigation.

In the following year he started from Adelaide on his great expedition to the west in order to discover the extent of the pastoral lands that, it was thought, might exist along the shores of the Great Australian Bight south of the interior desert. On this journey he made the discovery that the desert extends to the sea. He traveled along the coast to the west for nearly 1200 miles without seeing an acre of grass land, though he found plenty of scrub and some animals that were new to science. No part of this region had previously been seen by a white man.

When Eyre had advanced 600 miles through this desert two of the black men killed his only white companion and fled, leaving Eyre and three other

natives to struggle on almost without supplies for 600 miles to King George Sound where, after incredible hardships, the little party arrived in the spring of 1841, having crossed the entire southern part of the Australian desert. Here Eyre was picked up by a French whaler that was cruising along the coast and taken back to Adelaide.

The published account of Eyre's great journey, which revealed to the world the nature of the larger part of the south coast of the continent, excited world wide interest, and the explorer received the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1842.

#### A Bachelor's Tribulation.

I'm on her dress!—  
Just hear it tear!—  
Great heavens! I'm  
Unlucky!—There!—  
Oh, horrors! See!  
Her turn and glare!  
Such things are more  
Than I can bear!  
She doesn't speak!  
But I declare!—  
I'd give the world  
If she would swear!

—New York Sun.

### THE MISSOURI MULE.

A muscled structure as strong as steel,  
As quick as lightning with vengeful heel,  
A bundle of cussedness wrapped in skin  
Of toughness to hold that cussedness in.  
A voice that sounds like an echoing wail  
From the pits of sheol; a shaven tail  
That rises and falls in a forceful way  
As an automatic handle at play,  
To pump that voice when the critter tries  
To rip the seams in the trembling skies!  
He-Haw! He-Haw!

Go where you will o'er the peopled earth,  
From the cob-pine country that gave it birth.  
To the frozen zone where the glaciers rise  
To cool the face of the sunlit skies.  
To the heated tropics of burning sands,  
To the jungles of Oriental lands,  
To the tombs where slumber Egyptian kings,  
To the land where the black-robed condor wings  
To the islands of every ship-ploughed sea,  
And you'll hear that song in its ghoulish glee,  
He-Haw! He-Haw!

On the battlefield where the cannons roar,  
Where the ground is dampened with patriot gore  
On the tiresome march on the winding train  
Over mountains high and sun-baked plain,  
In the tented camps where the war-men lie  
Awaiting the summons to do and die,  
In the bivouac where the wearied troops  
Round the cook fire gather in hungry groups,  
From the patient mule that is hungry, too,  
You will hear the echo from old Mizzou,  
He-Haw! He-Haw!

From the Denver Post.



GOVERNOR TAFT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Judge William H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippines, has been telling the senate committee which has charge of the affairs in those islands some interesting things about the archipelago. Governor Taft came all the way from Manila to do this. He expects to return in a few weeks.



DAVID JAYNE HILL, WHO WAS PRINCE HENRY'S HOST.